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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
SUBJECT	Layout of Institute 49 at Leningrad	DATE DISTR.	4 September 1953
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LOCATION

1. Institute 49 is located in the center of the city of Leningrad, in a district named Smolnyy Rayon. The two blocks which made up the area belonging to the institute were bordered roughly in the south by the Ninth Sovetskaya Ulitsa, in the west by the Grecheskaya Ulitsa, and in the east by the Suvorovskiy Prospekt. Adjoining the institute to the north were various apartment buildings. The immediate surroundings of the institute consisted of apartment buildings.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE BUILDINGS

2. With two exceptions all buildings operated by the institute were old and probably built prior to World War I. I heard from the Soviets that until approximately 1921 these buildings were used for hospital purposes. After 1921 various research laboratories were installed (electronics?). I was also told that these installations were moved to some other, safer place during World War II. No war damages are visible in the institute area.

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ADMINISTRATION AND LABOR FORCE

3. Institute 49 was subordinate to the Ministry of Shipbuilding (MSP) in Moscow. All the administrative leaders and most of the technical personnel were civilians, but officers of the Soviet navy (in uniform) also worked there regularly. ~~For~~ organization and lists of Soviet and German personnel see [redacted] 25X1A
4. A Soviet technician told me once that approximately 1000 persons were employed by the institute. No slave or foreign labor was employed. In the last few years [redacted] the number of personnel was steadily growing. I had the impression that perhaps one third of the total personnel were women (including women technicians and engineers). Soviet engineers and technical personnel received lower pay than the German specialists in equal positions. Working hours for German and Soviet employees were the same, six days a week from 0900 to 1800 hours. I have no information about the hours for the workers, but did observe that in some places workers worked in two shifts. Men and women employees received the same pay in corresponding jobs.

SITE LAYOUT

5. I have made a memory sketch of the plan of the entire installation and its immediate surroundings [redacted]

Point 1 Military Academy, a brick building, 50-60 meters long, four stories high, with a flat roof covered by sheet metal plates. This building was outside of the institute grounds, separated by a stone wall. [redacted] artillery cadets were trained there.

Point 2 Guard House, a brick construction, five meters long, one story high. It is the control point at the entrance to the institute for Soviet employees and workers. All German specialists entered and left the institute in a group by bus, escorted by an interpreter and without any further check. In special cases single Germans were escorted in and out separately by an interpreter.

Point 3 Administration Building, a brick construction, two fronts in a right angle, 15 meters and 35 meters long, four stories high, flat roof covered by sheet metal plates. This building contained offices for the administration, bookkeeping, and payroll personnel, also the office of the Communist Party secretary in the institute. A library was located on the second floor, as well as a small dispensary for employees.

Point 4 Automobile Repairshop and Garage, a brick construction, 20 x 10 x 4 meters, with a wooden roof covered by tarpaper. Three buses, three to four passenger cars, and six to seven trucks were assigned to the institute and were serviced in this building.

Point 5 Enclosed Passage, between the administration building and the main building, built on the second floor level.

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**Point 6** Main Building of NII 49, a brick construction, 45 meters long, 35 meters wide, four stories high, with a flat roof covered by sheet metal plates. This building housed the offices of the technical management on the second floor, various laboratories (chemical, test measuring, vacuum tubes) on the third floor, radar laboratory with its sub-departments, and perhaps some others.

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[redacted] A mess hall for the institute employees was situated on the ground floor.

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**Point 7** Building, brick construction with a circular front, four stories high, flat roof covered by sheet metal plates. This building had a separate entrance from Grecheskaya Ulitsa (Point 20) and did not belong to Institute 49. A Soviet interpreter once told me that it housed Institute No. 13 (electro-technical laboratory?)

**Point 8** Building, a brick construction, 45 x 6 meters, two stories high, with a gabled roof. The ground floor of this building consisted of a garage and a carpenter shop. The upper floor was partly a calculations office, where Soviet girls operated calculators and other office machines and partly it housed (since 1950) the German Mummert group of the servo-mechanism laboratory. The Mummert group was originally located in a separate section on the third floor of the administration building (Point 3) from 1946 to 1950.

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**Point 9** Welding Shop, a small brick construction, 3 x 4 x 4 meters.

**Point 10** Guard House, a wooden barrack, 7 x 4 x 4 meters, with a tarpapered flat roof. Soviet employees and workers who worked in the southern buildings (Points 8 to 15) of the institute were checked at this guarded entrance.

**Point 11** New Building, a brick construction, 45 x 6 meters, five stories high. I believe this building was started in 1951 and was not quite completed [redacted] in February 1953. By this time sections of the personnel and administration office (Point 3) had already moved into this new building.

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**Point 12** Mechanical Repairshop, a brick construction, 7 x 5 x 4 meters, with large windows and a gable type roof. German lathes and other machinery were installed there.

**Point 13** Small Foundry, a brick building, 7 x 5 x 4 meters with gable-type roof and no windows. It was probably used for casting pattern.

**Point 14** New Building, a brick construction, four stories high. This building was completed early in 1952. I only know that a dispensary, such as in the administration building (Point 3), was located on the ground floor.

**Point 15** Building, a brick construction, 50x 7 x 4 meters, with a slanted roof covered by tarpaper. Its purpose was unknown to me.

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- Point 16 Apartment Houses, brick constructions, several stories high.
- Point 17 Public School, brick construction, 30 x 15 meters.
- Point 18 Nekrasova Ulitsa, street paved with cobblestones, 10 meters wide with a double track streetcar line.
- Point 19 Ninth Muravskaya Ulitsa, street paved with cobblestones, 7 meters wide with a double track streetcar line.
- Point 20 Grecheskaya Ulitsa, street paved with cobblestones, 10 meters wide.
- Point 21 Small Street, name unknown to me, three meters wide.
- Point 22 Suvorovskiy Prospekt, large highway with asphalt surface, 15 meters wide, with bus lines.
- Point 23 Gospitalnaya Ulitsa, street with cobblestone surface, five to six meters wide.  closed to traffic.
- Point 24 Street, name unknown to me, paved with cobblestones, 10 meters wide.
- Point 25 Fence, two meters high, iron rods protruding from a reinforced concrete foundation with barbed wire on top.
- Point 26 Two Fences, with iron gates, two meters high, erected at the end of 1952, closing Gospitalnaya Ulitsa (Point 23) to public traffic. The purpose of this measure was obviously to facilitate communication between the two groups of buildings in Institute 49 which are divided by Gospitalnaya Ulitsa.
- Point 27 Double-track Streetcar Lines. Streetcars numbered "5", "12", and "13", perhaps one or two more lines, used this track.
- Point 28 Stone Wall, 2.50 meters high, covering the open spaces between the institute buildings (Points 8 to 15).

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## SECURITY MEASURES

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specialists also needed permission and an escort within the institute area when leaving their assigned working section to visit another office or building. I saw that Soviet personnel (employees and workers) had passes with a photograph. These passes were given to the individual at the plant entrance in the morning and returned in the evening. Carrying briefcases, packages, etc. in or out of the institute was not allowed. If some such package was brought, the contents were checked by the guards. I never saw or heard of anyone being bodily searched. Fences and a stone wall, described in Points 25, 26, and 28 above, were the only physical security precautions I saw at the installa-

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7. The institute employed perhaps 26 civilian guards, mostly women between 35 and 40 years old. They wore a kind of uniform. These guards were posted at the entrances to the institute and also at various places within the buildings. The guards at the entrances carried rifles; the others were unarmed. I had the impression that the guard commandant of the institute, ULYANOV, was rather independent of the institute management. I noticed several times that the administrative leader in the institute, SHUTSKOV, tried to give orders to the guard commandant regarding matters and favors for the German specialists but was always unsuccessful.
8. I heard from Soviets that clerks, interpreters, and similar lower personnel could directly apply for work at the institute through the personnel office. They were interviewed and had to fill out questionnaires. All applicants were investigated. Technical personnel were assigned from outside to work at the institute (by the Ministry of Shipbuilding?). Most of the Soviets in higher positions were Communist Party members. Once a week meetings were held by these persons for their department personnel.

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[redacted] no evidence of informers working within the institute, but [redacted] always suspected their existence.

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9. All written material, without exception, was considered "Secret" in the institute. At the end of each working day, every employee had to put every piece of material in a special folder, which was given to a Soviet secretary in the laboratory who was responsible for putting all these folders in a safe-room. Desks had to be emptied completely before leaving and were checked every day. The folders were returned the next day to the employee by the same secretary. It was forbidden to take working papers out of the installation. The written work of each employee (reports, sketches, etc.) was numbered and chronologically listed in a logbook. The Germans had to sign every sheet of paper. They were not allowed to make copies. Once a report or drawing was turned in by the Germans, it was practically impossible to ever get it back--even if it were badly needed for connected research.

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